3:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MM1 Aden MM1

671

Excise Ordinance, 1937—Third Schedule. Importation of foreign liquor by foreign Consular Officer de carriere.

Factories Ordinance, 1938—Factories (Oil Bunkering Exemption) Rules, 1938.

Factories Ordinance, 1938—Date of Commencement.

Factories (Oil Bunkering Exemption Rules, 1938).

Factories (Oil Bunkering Exemption Rules, 1938)—Date of Commencement.

Fisheries Ordinance, 1938—Fisheries Rules.

Motor Vehicles Act, VIII of 1914—Rule 23 (1). Speed limit.

Motor Vehicles Act, VIII of 1914—Rule 8. Proviso—Refund of fee paid for registration or renewal of registration.

Passport Fees Ordinance, 1938—Fees for issue and renewal of passports.

Ports Act, XV of 1908—Rule 55 sub-Rule (4) of Aden Port Rules—Investigation into accident between launches and boats.

Ports Act, XV of 1908—Rule 21A of Aden Port Rules—Boundaries of Area A.

Post Office—Rates of postage for Empire and foreign postal articles from 18th September, 1938.

Rules of Court—Rules for obtaining and serving process for Foreign Tribunals, 1938.

Salt Ordinance, 1938—Salt Rules, 1938.

The Indian Workmen's Compensation is still in force in the Colony.

There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, etc., in the Colony.

XV.—BANKING, CURRENCY AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Banking

453

The National Bank of India, Limited, is established in the Colony with its chief office in the Crater and a branch at Steamer Point. The commercial firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers also carries on the business of banking.

Currency

436

The monetary unit is the Indian rupee (silver) and is legal tender for any amount. The subsidiary Indian coins are :—

Silver—
- Half rupee.
- Quarter rupee.

Nickel—
- Four anna piece.
- Two anna piece.
- One anna piece.

Bronze—
- Single pice (½ anna).
- One pie piece (1–12th anna).

4:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MM1 Aden MM1

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

671 Twenty-five Ordinances were enacted between the inception of the Colony on the 1st April, 1937, and the close of the year. The most important of these were the following:—

General Clauses Acts (Adaptation). This Ordinance provided the necessary new terminology, etc., for carrying on the Indian and Bombay Acts in force before the birth of the Colony.

Interpretation and General Clauses. On the usual Colonial model.

Criminal Courts Ordinance, modelled on the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, with provision for jury trials in the Supreme Court, with appeals to the High Court of Bombay under the Aden Colony Order, 1936.

Income Tax, following closely the repealed Indian Income Tax Acts.

Civil Courts Ordinance, adapting, with little change, the Indian Code of Civil Procedure for the continuance of the Supreme Court, Registrar's and Small Causes Courts.

Stamp Ordinance, following closely the Indian Stamp Act.

Limitation, following the Indian Limitation Act.

Court Fees, continuing the former fees as varied under Bombay.

Guardians and Wards, following the Indian Guardian and Wards Act, but with larger discretion to the Judge in the interests of the minor.

Pensions, on the usual Colonial Model.

Police, adapting the Bombay Police Law.

Prisons, closely following the repealed Indian Acts.

Excise, a short and simple adaptation of the Bombay Abkari Act. Aden being a free port, liquor is one of the few excisable articles.

Dangerous Drugs and Poisons, a short law in Colonial form superseding the Indian Acts and Opium Act.

Subsidiary Legislation during 1937.

Civil Courts Rules, containing the less important provisions of the Indian Civil Procedure Code.

Excise Rules, replacing all the rules under the repealed Bombay Akbari Act.

Dangerous Drugs and Poisons Rules, replacing the Dangerous Drugs, Poisons and Bombay Opium Rules.

466 The Indian Workmen's Compensation and Factories Acts are still in force in the Colony.

657 There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, etc., in the Colony.

XV.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

453 The National Bank of India Limited is established in the Colony with its chief office in the Crater and a branch at Steamer Point. The commercial firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers also carries on the business of banking.

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

436 The official currency of the Colony is the Indian rupee. Exchange at par
437 is Rs. 1 to 1s. 6d.

The amount of currency in circulation in December, 1947, was estimated to be:

Coin, Rs. 3,00,000 Paper, Rs. 2,00,00,000

453 The following banks operate in Aden:
The National Bank of India Ltd.
The Exchange Bank of India and Africa Ltd.
Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

454 There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office: depositors, 2,411; deposits, Rs. 11,40,149; and capital, Rs. 20,13,916. The deposits are invested in gilt-edged securities in London.

Chapter 5: Commerce

439 Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepot and transhipment.

The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to the markets of the world, and manufactured goods arrive at Aden for transhipment to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The salient features of the import trade are repeated in the export figures, as the bulk of imports are re-exported. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

441 The entrepot trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab.

6:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1

651 TABLE OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF INCOME

For a single-man: free income Rs. 4,000 (£300).

Gross Income	*Tax*
£100	Nil
200	Nil
300	Nil
400	£4 14 0
500	9 8 0
600	15 5 0
700	23 1 0
800	30 17 0
900	38 13 0
1,000	49 8 0
1,500	123 13 0
2,000	227 3 0
3,000	522 1 0
5,000	1,277 19 0
7,500	2,332 12 0
10,000	3,436 2 0

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

436 The official currency of the Colony is the Indian rupee. Exchange at par is Re. 1 to 1s. 6d.

453 The amount of currency in circulation in December, 1948, was esti-
454 mated to be:

Coin, Rs. 5,00,000 Paper, Rs. 2,00,00,000

The following banks were operating in Aden:

The National Bank of India Ltd.
The Exchange Bank of India and Africa Ltd.
Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office: depositors, 2,565; deposits, Rs. 11,65,004; and capital Rs. 21,42,333. The deposits are invested in gilt-edged securities in London.

Chapter 5: Commerce

439 Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepôt and transhipment.

The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to the markets of the world, and manufactured goods arrive at Aden for
000 transhipment to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

436

The official currency of the Colony is the Indian rupee. Exchange at par is Re. 1 to 1s. 6d. sterling. It is proposed to change to East African shilling currency, but the date is not yet fixed for the change.

The amount of currency in circulation at December, 1950, was estimated to be:

Notes: Rs. 3,25,00,000; Coin: Rs. 5,00,000.

453

The following banks operate in Aden:

The National Bank of India Ltd., with two branches;

Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office. Depositors and deposits in 1949 and 1950 were:

	1949		1950
Number of depositors	2,886	..	3,254
Total deposits	Rs. 26,80,509	..	Rs. 30,95,229
Total capital	Rs. 28,03,985	..	Rs. 31,11,050

Chapter 5: Commerce

439
504

Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepôt and transhipment.

The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The salient features of the import trade are repeated in the export figures, as the bulk of imports are re-exported or sold in Aden for consumption outside. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

The entrepôt trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab.

ECONOMIC CONTROL

439

Considerable relaxation of economic control measures has been found possible during the two years under review. The Open General Licence system was introduced for the import of non-restricted goods from the U.K. in 1949, and the system was extended in 1950 to cover other Commonwealth Countries (except Canada), British dependencies (except Hongkong) and all the European countries which have joined the European Payments Union.

It is still necessary to avoid imports from "hard" currency sources, but it has been possible to reduce the number of commodities for which a distribution scheme is in force.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

436 Indian currency was legal tender up to 30th September, 1951, thereafter the East African shilling became the legal currency in the Colony and Protectorate.

The amount in circulation on 31st December, 1952, was:

Coin . . £192,264. Notes . . £3,828,136.

453 The banks operating in the territory are:

485 The National Bank of India Ltd.
The Eastern Bank Ltd.
The British Bank of Middle East.
Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office. The amounts deposited in it and the number of depositors were:

	1951	1952
Number of depositors or members	3,595	4,022
Total Deposits . .	*Shs.*5,774,584	*Shs.*5,990,820
Total Capital . .	*Shs.*5,792,332	*Shs.*6,020,112

The foreign exchange rates in force are as follows:

	Bank Selling Demand & T.T.	*Bank Buying Demand & T.T.*
Sterling . . .	100⅛ & 100 3/16	99⅛ & 99 3/16
U.S.A. $ . .	*Shs.* 715=$100	*Shs.* 705=$100
Canadian $ . .	*Shs.* 729=$100	*Shs.* 720=$100
Swiss Francs . .	*Shs.* 100=60 francs	*Shs.* 90=60 francs
French Francs . .	*Shs.* 20=980 francs	*Shs.* 19=980 francs
Australian £ . .	*Shs.*1,609=£A.100	*Shs.*1,605=£A.100
Egyptian £ . .	*Shs.*2,060=£E.100	*Shs.*2,050=£E.100

Chapter 5: Commerce

439 Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepot and transhipment.

The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden [504] to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The principal trade is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

[441] The entrepot trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab.

The import and export figures given in the tables which follow relate solely to trade passing through the port of Aden. Overland trade from and to the Western Aden Protectorate is not recorded.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1

651 The Tobacco Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16 of 1951), which allowed a draw-back of tax in the case of export of tobacco by air as well as by sea, defined more clearly the meaning of importation and removed any doubt that it is an offence for any person to deal in tobacco issued to Her Majesty's Forces at duty-free or reduced duty rates.

494 The Motor Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 17 of 1951), which empowered the licensing authority to suspend the registration of a motor vehicle until any defects in such vehicle are satisfactorily remedied. It also made provision for a fixed date for the expiration and renewal of driving licences.

657 The Pensions (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance (No. 19 of 1951), which extended the present option of officials to retire or be retired at the age of 45 years for a further period of three years until 31st March, 1955.

651 The Stamp Duty (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance (No. 20 of 1951), which exempted from stamp duty receipts given in respect of sums of money exceeding *Shs.*30 paid by way of salary, wages, pensions or allowances. This exception applies to members of Her Majesty's Forces as well as to persons in civilian employment.

1952

In 1952, 23 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the more important :

The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1952), which granted additional relief in respect of expenses incurred by a tax-payer in sending a child to school or other training establishment outside the Colony, where no suitable educational institution exists in the Colony.

453 The Banking Ordinance (No. 2 of 1952), which is designed to control the establishment and operation of banks in the Colony. It is a measure intended to protect the public from persons carrying on banking business with inadequate financial resources or of whose financial reliability there may be reasonable doubt.

468 The Essential Services (Arbitration) Ordinance (No. 4 of 1952), which provided safeguards against the dangers which might arise to the life and health of the community if certain essential services were interrupted. Such services include the provision of water and electricity, health services, etc. It provided that reference of trade disputes in essential services should be made to an Arbitration Tribunal, whose decision would be binding on both employers and employees, and also that lockouts by employers in such services and strikes by their employees were an offence.

This Ordinance is binding on the Crown as there are essential services in the Colony operated by the Government or by Her Majesty's Forces.

The Ordinance has not yet been brought into operation.

687 The Prevention of Corruption Ordinance (No. 5 of 1952), which introduced more effective measures to combat bribery and corruption.

494 The Motor Vehicles Insurance (Third Party Risks) Ordinance (No. 7 of 1952), which introduced compulsory insurance of motor vehicles in